R² — H ← a.kenyl

in which

 R^{11} , R^{12} and R^{21}

are each, independently of one another, alkyl or alkenyl having up to 15 carbon atoms which is unsubstituted, monosubstituted by CN or CF₃ or at least monosubstituted by halogen, where one or more CH₂ groups in these radicals may also, in each case independently of one another, be replaced

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by -O-, -S-, $C \equiv C$ -, -CO-, -CO-O-, O-CO- or -O-CO-O- in such a way that O atoms are not linked directly to one another.

Z

is $-C_2H_4$ -, -CH=CH-, $-OCF_2$ - or a single bond, and

alkenyl

is straight-chain alkenyl having 2-6 carbon atoms.